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MAGAZINE

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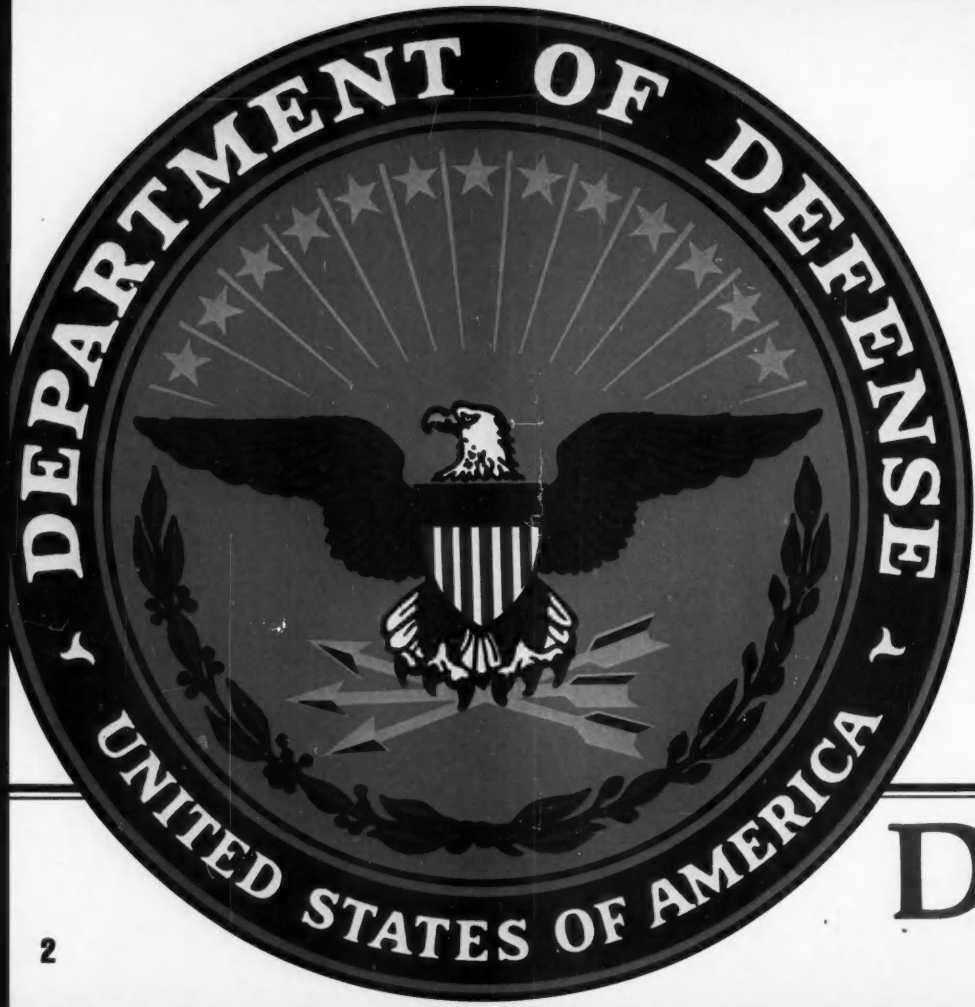
DoD Organization Issue



Creation and Authority

The Department of Defense is the successor agency to the National Military Establishment created by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495). It was established as an executive department of the Government by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, with the Secretary of Defense as its head (63 Stat. 578; 5 U.S.C. 101). Since that time, major amendments have been made to the act by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953, and the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (67 Stat. 638; 72 Stat. 514). The act of Oct. 21, 1977 (91 Stat. 1172), provided for the establishment of the two new positions of Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

Purpose

The Department of Defense was created as part of a comprehensive program designed to provide for security of the United States through the

DEPAR

establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government concerned with national security.

Structure

The Department of Defense includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments and the military Services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and such other agencies as the Secretary of Defense establishes to meet specific requirements.

In providing immediate staff assistance and advice to the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), though separately identified and organized, function in full coordination and cooperation.

OSD includes the offices of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, The Special Assistant, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, seven Assistant Secretaries of Defense, the General Counsel, and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defense establishes to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities. The heads of these offices are civilian staff advisers to the Secretary for such functions as he assigns to them.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the Secretary of Defense as well as the President and the National Security Council. Each member of the JCS, other than the Chairman, is the senior military officer of his respective Service and is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his military department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the JCS.

Each military department (the Department of the Navy includes the United States Marine Corps) is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of a military department is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of his department. Orders to the military departments are issued through the Secretaries of these departments, or their designees, by the Secretary of Defense or under authority specifically delegated in writing by the Secretary of Defense or provided by law.

Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for the accomplishment of the military missions assigned to them. The chain of command extends from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of unified and specified commands. Orders to such commanders are issued by the President or the Secretary of Defense, or by the Joint Chiefs of Staff by authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense. These commanders have full operational command over all forces assigned to them.

"Theme corridors" in the Pentagon are popular with both tourists and employees.

RTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

DR. HAROLD BROWN
Secretary of Defense

Administration

The Department of Defense is administered by the Secretary of Defense who is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Secretary of Defense exercises direction, authority, and control over the Department of Defense. He is appointed from civil life by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is assisted in the administration of the Department by a Deputy Secretary of Defense who acts for, and exercises the powers of, the Secretary of Defense and is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the activities of the Department of Defense as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Special Assistant

The Special Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense serves as the point of contact between the White House staff and all elements of the Department of Defense. In addition, the incumbent is Secretary to the Armed Forces Policy Council and provides counsel and assistance to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on any matters they direct, both within and outside the Department.

Policy

The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USDP) is the principal staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense for policy as it pertains to matters concerned with political-military affairs, such as, arms limitation negotiations, intelligence analysis and collection requirements, communications, command and control, the use of outer space and integration of departmental plans and policies with overall national security objectives. Also, the Director of Net Assessment reports to the Secretary of Defense through the USDP.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) is also the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. In the functional area of international security, he is the principal staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense. Department of Defense participation in National Security Council affairs includes the development and coordination of Defense positions, policies, plans, and procedures in the field of international politico-military and foreign economic affairs, including arms control and disarmament of interest to the Department of Defense and with respect to negotiating and monitoring of agreements with foreign governments and international organizations on military facilities, operating rights, status of forces, and other international politico-military matters. Policy guidance, as appropriate, is provided to Defense representatives on U.S. missions and at international organizations and conferences and to the Security Assistance Program and other activities of interest to the Department of Defense under the Mutual Security Program.

Research and Engineering

This functional area includes responsibility for the acquisition of all weapons systems of the Department of Defense including their research, development, test and procurement. It provides for the coordinated resource and policy management of the closely related functions of telecommunications, command and control systems, and intelligence. It includes supervision of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Nuclear Agency, and the Defense Mapping Agency.

Comptroller

This functional area provides advice and assistance to the Defense components in the performance of the Secretary's programming, budgetary, and

fiscal functions and organizational and administrative matters pertaining to these functions, and the provision for the design and installation of resource management systems throughout the Department of Defense. Resource management information is collected, analyzed, and reported for the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress, the General Accounting Office, and other agencies outside the Department of Defense. Supervision, direction, and review of the preparation and execution of the Defense budget is provided, and services pertaining to automatic data processing and central data services are administered.

Health Affairs

Department of Defense health and sanitation matters include the care and treatment of patients, preventive medicine, clinical investigations, hospitals and related health facilities, medical materiel, nutrition, drug and alcohol abuse control, and the procurement, education and training, and retention of health personnel.

Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics

This functional area includes the fields of manpower and personnel plans, policy, and management, manpower requirements, military and civilian compensation, including retired pay, National Guard and Reserve affairs, education and individual training, civil rights and equal opportunity, religious, morale, and welfare matters, and per diem, travel, and transportation allowances. Other responsibilities include labor-management relations, logistics management, supply maintenance, transportation and services policy, energy management and conservation, safety and accident prevention, environmental quality, economic adjustment, military base structure and utilization, transportation management and sealift and airlift readiness, customs inspection, drug and narcotics enforcement efforts, installations and real property acquisition, maintenance, and disposal, military base structure and utilization, military construction and family housing, and postal policy. Also, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics (ASD(MRA&L)), exercises staff supervision over the Director, Defense Logistics Agency.

Legislative Affairs

This functional area provides maintenance of direct liaison with the Congress, the Executive Office of the President, and other Government agencies with regard to legislative investigations and other pertinent matters affecting the relations of the Department of Defense with the Congress; advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense and other officials of the Department of Defense on congressional aspects of departmental policies, plans and programs; coordination of departmental actions relating to congressional consideration of the legislative program of the Department; coordination of the development, clearance, and furnishing of information in response to requests received in the Office of the Secretary of Defense from members of the Congress and the committees of the Congress and their staffs; and arrangements for witnesses from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense agencies, and the military departments at congressional hearings on Defense matters.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

With the direction of the Secretary of Defense this staff formulates the force planning, fiscal, programming and policy guidance upon which DoD force planning and program projections are to be based. From his guidance they define the Defense objectives, policies, and fiscal constraints to be used as the basis for force planning and for developing changes to the Defense program. They analyze and evaluate military forces, weapon systems and equipment in relation to projected threats, U.S. objectives, resource constraints, and priorities established by the Secretary of Defense. Also, this staff identifies issues, analyzes and evaluates alternative programs in terms of how well the programs meet objectives; proposes, guides, monitors and evaluates studies and analyses by other DoD components; and conducts or participates in special studies as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Public Affairs

This area includes Defense public and internal information activities, community relations, and programs in compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Liaison is maintained with and assistance is provided to information media and national and civic organizations with respect to matters relating to activities of the Department of Defense. Approvals are required for military participation in public exhibitions, demonstrations, and ceremonies of national or international significance. Security review, under the provisions of Executive Order 11652 of March 8, 1972, is accomplished for all material for public release and publication originated by the Department of Defense (DoD), including testimony before congressional committees, or by its contractors, departmental personnel as individuals, and material submitted by sources outside DoD for such review. Also, reviews are made of official speeches, press releases, and other information originating within DoD for public release, or similar

material submitted for review by other executive agencies of the Government, and for conflict with established policies or programs of the Department of Defense or of the Federal Government.

General Counsel

The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department of Defense with responsibility for all legal services performed within or involving the Department of Defense. In addition, the General Counsel is responsible for the preparation and processing of legislation, orders, and proclamations, and reports and comments thereon. The Defense Investigative Service is under the direction, authority and control of the General Counsel.

Other Activities

Activities which are also the responsibility of the Office of the Secretary include: policies and guidance for safe-guarding classified information and activities and related personnel and physical security; implementation of the Privacy Act of 1974; Department of Defense participation in the continuity of Government and military participation in civil and domestic emergencies and related emergency planning; and the coordination and monitoring of atomic energy matters affecting the Department of Defense.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

Subject to the authority and direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), in addition to such other duties as the President and the Secretary of Defense may direct, have the following responsibilities:

- Preparation of strategic plans and provision for the strategic direction of the Armed Forces, including the direction of operations conducted by commanders of unified and specified commands;
- Preparation of integrated plans for military mobilization and integrated logistic plans;
- Recommending to the Secretary of Defense the establishment and force structure of unified and specified commands and the assignment to the military departments of responsibility for providing support to such commands;
- Review of plans and programs of commanders of unified and specified commands;
- Review of major personnel, materiel, and logistic requirements of the Armed Forces in relation to strategic and logistic plans;
- Establishment of doctrines for unified operations and training, and for coordination of the military education of members of the Armed Forces;
- Providing the Secretary of Defense with statements of military requirements and strategic guidance for use in the development of budgets, foreign military aid programs, industrial mobilization plans, and programs of scientific research and development;
- Recommending to the Secretary of Defense the assignment of primary responsibility for any function of the Armed Forces requiring such determination and the transfer, reassignment, abolition, or consolidation of such functions; and
- Providing U.S. representation on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, and when authorized, on other military staffs, boards, councils, and missions.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. The Commandant of the Marine Corps attends meetings regularly, and he sits with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they are considering matters that directly concern the Marine Corps. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are assisted in the performance of their responsibilities by the Joint Staff and the other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff while holding such office takes precedence over all other officers of the armed services. Besides participating as a member, the Chairman serves as presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provides agenda for their meetings and works to ensure that business is carried out as promptly as is practicable. He informs the Secretary of Defense on issues before the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including those upon which agreement among the Joint Chiefs of Staff has not been reached. The Chairman manages the Joint Staff and its director. In consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, he selects the Director, Joint Staff. The appointment of officers to serve on the Joint Staff is subject to his approval.

Joint Staff

The Joint Staff, headed by a Director, is composed of not more than 400 officers selected in approximately equal numbers from the Army, the Navy (including the Marine Corps), and the Air Force. The Joint Staff is organized into Directorates concerned with operations, logistics, and plans and policy.

Other Agencies

The other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are the Joint Secretariat; the Directorate of Administrative Services; the Assistant for Automation; the Studies, Analysis, and Gaming Agency; the Office of the Inspector General; the JCS Representative for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; the JCS Representative for Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction; and the JCS Representative for Law of the Sea. Additionally, the facilities of the National Military Command System are operationally and administratively responsible to the Operations Directorate of the Joint Staff.

Other major organizations reporting to or through the JCS include the U.S. Delegation, United Nations Military Staff Committee, and the U.S. Representative to the Military Committee, North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Defense Agencies

For operational matters and requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the JCS, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may task and communicate directly with the Defense Communications Agency (DCA), the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA), and the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), in addition to serving as the intelligence advisor to the Secretary of Defense, is responsible for intelligence, and intelligence staff support to the JCS and to the unified and specified commands.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are, left to right: Adm. Thomas B. Hayward, Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Lew Allen Jr., Air Force Chief of Staff; Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, Army Chief of Staff; Gen. Louis H. Wilson Jr., Commandant, Marine Corps, and Air Force Gen. David C. Jones, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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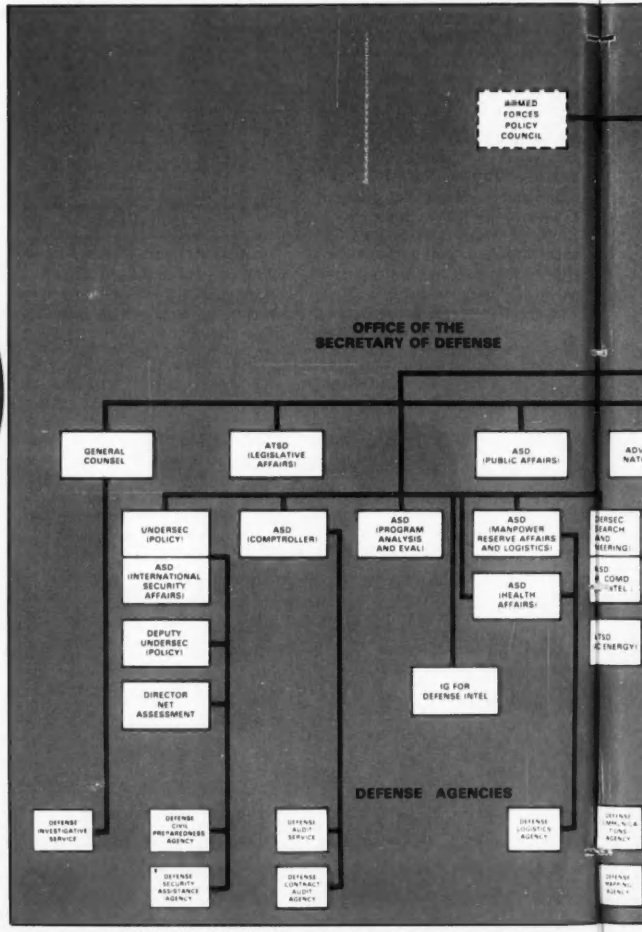
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS


ARMED FORCES POLICY COUNCIL
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
GENERAL COUNSEL
ATSD (LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS)
ASD (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)
UNDERSEC (POLICY)
ASD (COMPTROLLER)
ASD (PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVAL)
ASD (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS AND LOGISTICS)
ASD (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS)
ASD (HEALTH AFFAIRS)
DEPUTY UNDERSEC (POLICY)
DIRECTOR NET ASSESSMENT
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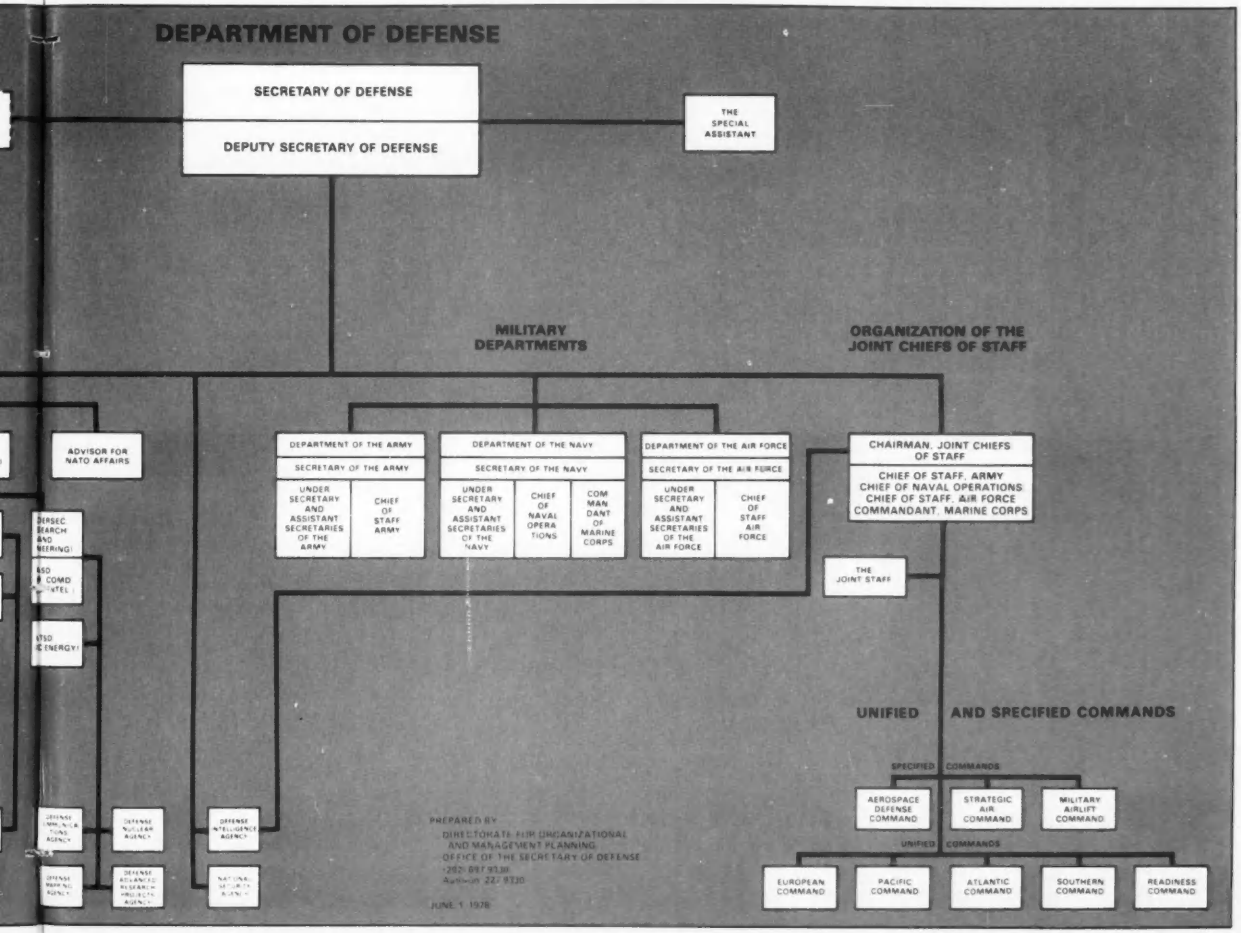
DEFENSE AGENCIES
DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY
DEFENSE AUDIT SERVICE
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY
DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY


DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT
MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
ORGANIZATION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
ADVISOR FOR NATO AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY
CHIEF OF STAFF ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
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CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
COMMANDANT OF MARINE CORPS
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE AIR FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF AIR FORCE
CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CHIEF OF STAFF, AIR FORCE
COMMANDANT, MARINE CORPS
THE JOINT STAFF
UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED COMMANDS
SPECIFIED COMMANDS
AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND
UNIFIED COMMANDS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
PACIFIC COMMAND
ATLANTIC COMMAND
SOUTHERN COMMAND
READINESS COMMAND
PREPARED BY
DIRECTORATE FOR ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
JUNE 1, 1978

DEFENSE news briefs

Army Promoting To Save Money

Army's decision to authorize 8,000 more promotions in the "sergeant" (E-5 and above) pay grades plus another 7,000 additional E-4 billets really won't cost money.

Anticipated savings in eliminating some 11,000 of the enlisted turnover annually will more than offset the monies paid to upgraded soldiers.

Recruiting and training costs are so high that increased retention through promotions will actually save defense dollars.

Army's decision came Aug. 3, 1978, in the form of the third revision of the Enlisted Force Management Plan.

More Military Pay Checks Hit By State Income Tax Withholding

Two more States—Georgia and Ohio—are following the recent trend of withholding State income taxes from military pay.

Ohio withholding began Sept. 1, 1978, but Georgia will wait until Jan. 1, 1979, before the start of withholding.

To date, the following 28 States and the District of Columbia require withholding of State income taxes—Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Three other States—California, Idaho, Pennsylvania—require State income tax withholding from military pay but only when the Servicemember is stationed there.

The following three States have standard agreements, but the applicable state tax laws specifically exempt military pay from withholding: Arkansas, Missouri and West Virginia.

Three States have standard agreements with the Treasury Department, but exempt military pay from income taxes: Illinois, Michigan, and Vermont.

The following three States which have other-than-standard agreements also have statutory provisions exempting military pay from taxation and/or withholding: Alaska, Arizona, and Montana.

The following 10 States do not have any tax agreement with the Treasury Department, so withholding is not anticipated: Connecticut, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

Recruiters Using Word Processing

Word processing is being cited by Navy Recruiters in New York City as being responsible for being able to compete in the Greater New York job market.

Six editing typewriters operated by two full-time military and two part-time civilians have virtually taken the paper out of paper work for the 97 Navy recruiters in the 44 branch offices in the City.

Typewriters put out mass mailings, follow-up letters, recruitment forms and even re-enlistment contracts.

Spruance Class Joining Fleet

Newest and 15th SPRUANCE Class destroyer—Comte de Grasse, named after a French Admiral who fought in the American Revolutionary War—was commissioned in early August at Pascagoula, Miss., in ceremonies featuring France's Ambassador to the United States Francois de Labeulaye. The commissioning was followed Aug. 19th by the 16th SPRUANCE, the USS Stump.

Spruance class ships, the newest Navy destroyers, are designed primarily for anti-submarine warfare as part of carrier battle groups. They also can protect shipping and support amphibious operations by shore bombardment.

This newest type of ship is armed with five inch guns and ASROC anti-submarine rockets and torpedoes, but space reservation has been designed-in to accommodate more advanced weapon systems when they become available.

TV Bombs To Israel

Congress has been notified that 100 GBU-15 electrical optical bomb kits minus data links are planned for sale to Israel at an estimated $19.6 million value.

The kit guides a 2,000 lb. bomb by television to its target. Without the data link the bomb must be flown to impact manually.

JCS Exercise

Nifty Nugget 78, a JCS command post exercise, to test mobilization and deployment procedures, will be conducted during September and October.

The exercise involves simulated mobilization and will be done in cooperation with other Federal agencies.

TRIDENT Testing Out

The Navy's long-range TRIDENT missile continues to test out successfully in its pad launches from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The 14th ground launch occurred August 10 down the Atlantic Ocean Range.

Additional pad launches are planned—20 to 25 in all—before 5 to 10 launches are made under water from a converted POSEIDON submarine.

The TRIDENT missile has a longer range than current operational submarine launched missiles—Polaris and Poseidon.

The TRIDENT submarine to carry the missile is also under development.

OSD FIELD ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN AND MEDICAL PROGRAM OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

Denver, Colo. 80240

The Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS) was designated a field activity in 1974 under the policy guidance and operational direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) (ASD(H&E)). The mission of OCHAMPUS is to administer a civilian health and medical care program for spouses and dependent children of active duty, retired, and deceased servicemembers. Also included are spouses and dependent children of active members of the Armed Forces of NATO nations who are stationed in, or passing through the U.S., and spouses and dependent children of totally disabled veterans.

OCHAMPUS also maintains a program for payment of medical/dental services provided servicemembers by civilian medical personnel when such services are not available from military facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Hoffman Building, Alexandria, Va. 22331

The Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) was established as a field activity in 1974. Under the policy guidance of the ASD (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics), the DoDDS is charged with providing quality education, from kindergarden through grade twelve, to eligible minor dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense stationed overseas. The DoDDS, in turn, advises the ASD (MRA&L) on all matters pertaining to Dependents Schools.

TRI-SERVICE MEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

The Tri-Service Medical Information System (TRIMIS) program, a field activity under the policy guidance and operational direction of the ASD (Health Affairs) was established in 1976. The TRIMIS mission is to improve health care delivery administered by the Military Departments by applying automatic data processing techniques to health care information systems. To accomplish this, TRIMIS undertakes programs to centralize and coordinate existing technology, develop standardized automated systems to meet tri-service medical requirements, and modernize DoD medical information systems.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) was established in 1977, as a field activity. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) (DASD(A)) serves in a dual capacity as the Director, WHS. The WHS mission is to provide administrative and operational support to certain Department of Defense activities in the National Capital Region. Such support includes budget and accounting, personnel management, office services, security, correspondence, directives and records management, travel, building administration, computer services, information and data systems, and other administrative support as required.

JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS (TRI-TAC) PROGRAM

Fort Monmouth, N.J. 07703

The TRI-TAC program's objectives are to:

- achieve interoperability among tactical and other DoD telecommunications systems,
- insure that the most effective technology is reflected in new tactical communications equipment, and,
- where feasible, eliminate duplication in the development of military communications equipment.

AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

The American Forces Information Service (AFIS) was established as a field activity in 1977 under the supervision of the ASD (Public Affairs). The AFIS mission is to provide information, through print and audiovisual products, to DoD and other appropriate personnel in support of DoD policies and programs. (Prior to 1977, AFIS was known as the Office of Information for the Armed Forces.)

DEFENSE AGENCIES

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

Arlington, Va. 22209

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. Its responsibility is to manage high-risk, high-payoff basic research and applied technology programs in projects as designated by the Secretary of Defense.

DEFENSE AUDIT SERVICE

Arlington, Va. 22209

The Defense Audit Service was established by Department of Defense Directive 5105.48, dated Oct. 14, 1976. It is a separate agency directed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Audit, who reports to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). The Director is authorized direct access to the Secretary of Defense on matters he deems of sufficient importance and need. The Defense Audit Service plans and performs: internal audits of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified/Specified Command, and all Defense agencies; interservice audits in all DoD components; quick response audits on matters of special interest to the Secretary of Defense; audits of the Security Assistance Program at all levels of management; and other audits as requested.

DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) was established by direction of the Secretary of Defense, and began operation May 5, 1972. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. The mission and operation of DCPA is designed to provide an effective and viable National Civil Defense Program in accordance with the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2251 et seq.), Executive Order 10952 of July 20, 1961, and Executive Order 11795 of July 11, 1974; and to provide planning guidance and assistance to local governments in their achievement of total disaster preparedness.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Arlington, Va. 22204

The Defense Communications Agency (DCA) was established by the Secretary of Defense on May 12, 1960. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Communications, Command, Control and Intelligence). DCA also responds directly to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on operational matters and communication requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the JCS. DCA is organized into a Headquarters with field activities acting for the Director in assigned geographical areas of responsibility. The field organization also includes the White House Communications Agency, Defense Commercial Communications Office, Defense Communications Engineering Center, National Communications System/Defense Communications System Operations Center, and the Command and Control Technical Center.

DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY

Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established by Department of Defense Directive 5105.36, dated June 9, 1965. It is a separate agency under the control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). DCAA performs all necessary contract audit functions for the Department of Defense and provides accounting and financial advisory services to all Defense components responsible for procurement and contract administration. These services are provided in connection with the negotiation, administration, and settlement of contracts, and subcontracts. They include evaluating the acceptability of costs claimed or proposed by contractors and reviewing the efficiency and economy of contractor operations. Other Government agencies may request DCAA's services under appropriate arrangements.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DoD Directive 5105.21, dated Aug. 1, 1961. DIA, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, operates under the control of the Secretary of Defense. Staff supervision of the DIA for the Secretary of Defense

is exercised by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Communications, Command, Control and Intelligence) with respect to resources, and by the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy with respect to policy matters. Additionally, the Director of DIA reports to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the specific purposes of providing the intelligence support required to perform their statutory and assigned responsibilities and of ensuring that the necessary intelligence support is available to the Unified and Specified Commands.

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

Washington, DC 20314

The Defense Investigative Service (DIS) was established by the Secretary of Defense, effective Jan. 1, 1972, to consolidate certain investigative activities within the Department of Defense. The DIS is chartered by DoD Directive 5105.42, dated April 18, 1972. It operates under the control of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense. The DIS consists of a Director, a Headquarters establishment, two Operations Centers, and 10 Regional Field Offices and their subordinate field offices and resident agencies located in the 50 States and Puerto Rico.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Alexandria, Va. 22314

Established pursuant to authority vested in the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is an agency of the Department of Defense (DoD) under the control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) and subject to DoD policies, directives, and instructions.

The mission of DLA is to provide effective and economical support to the military services, other DoD components, Federal civil agencies, foreign governments, and others as authorized, for assigned materiel commodities and items of supply, logistics services directly associated with the supply management function, and other support services as directed by the Secretary of Defense. DLA also provides Contract Administration Services to the military departments and other DoD components, Federal civil agencies, and when authorized, to foreign governments and others. Furthermore, DLA administers the operation of DoD programs as assigned.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Washington, DC 20305

The mission of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) is to provide support to the Secretary of Defense, the military departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other Department of Defense components, as appropriate, on matters concerning mapping, charting, and geodesy. The Defense Mapping Agency was established as an agency of the Department of Defense on Jan. 1, 1972, under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. It operates under the control of Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. DMA also responds directly to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on operational matters and requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the JCS.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Washington, DC 20305

The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) is the oldest of the Defense agencies. Its history began in 1942 with the creation of the "Manhattan Project" which developed the first atomic bomb. The majority of DNA activity is associated with nuclear weapons effects research and testing. DNA plans, coordinates, and supervises DoD efforts in this area including tests assessment, construction and management of simulation facilities, and field experiments. DNA is the central DoD agency for coordination of nuclear weapons development and testing with the Department of Energy. DNA manages the DoD nuclear weapons stockpile and its associated reporting system, and conducts technical investigations and field tests to enhance the safety and security of theater nuclear forces. DNA provides advice and assistance to the JCS and the Services on all nuclear matters, including such related areas as site security, tactics, vulnerability, radiation effects, and biomedical effects.

DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

The purpose of the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) is to direct, administer, and supervise the execution of approved security assistance plans and programs, such as military assistance and foreign military sales. The Defense Security Assistance Agency was established on Sept. 1, 1971, by Department of Defense Directive 5105.38, dated Aug. 11, 1971, as an agency of the Department of Defense. It operates under the control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE

Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755

The National Security Agency/Central Security Service is responsible for centralized coordination, direction, and performance of highly specialized technical functions in support of U.S. Government activities to protect U.S. communications and produce foreign intelligence information. The National Security Agency was established by Presidential directive in 1952, as a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense. In this directive, the President designated the Secretary of Defense Executive Agent for the signals intelligence and communications security activities of the Government.

JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

Ft. Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319

The National Defense University (NDU) was established by the Department of Defense on Jan. 16, 1976. However, the two principal institutions of NDU, The National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, collocated at Fort McNair, Washington, DC, maintain their separate identities. The University was created in response to recommendations made by the DoD Committee on Excellence in Education. Since two senior Service colleges were collocated on one post, the committee realized that close affiliation of the two institutions would reduce administrative costs, streamline duplicate functions, provide better use of people and resources, and promote a constructive dialogue benefiting both colleges. This enables students from each college to enroll in elective courses taught at both schools, and to share in other educational opportunities not possible in the past. It also permits use of faculty expertise in both colleges for the benefit of all University students.

THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

The National War College (NWC), a major component of the National Defense University, is a unique military educational institution. It is the only senior Service college offering a ten-month course of study in national security policy formulation. The NWC mission is: to conduct a senior-level course of study and associated research in national security policy, with emphasis on its formulation and future directions, in order to enhance the preparation of selected personnel of the Armed Forces, the Department of State, and other U.S. Government departments and agencies for the exercise of joint and combined high-level policy, command, and staff functions in the planning and implementation of national security.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) is an equally unique major component of the National Defense University. It is the only senior Service college dedicated to the study of management of resources for national security. The ICAF mission is to: conduct senior-level courses of study and associated research in the management of resources in the interest of national security in order to enhance the preparation of selected military officers and senior career civilian officials for positions of high trust in the Federal Government.

ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

Norfolk, Va. 23511

The Armed Forces Staff College, established on Aug. 13, 1946, is a joint educational institution operating under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The College mission is to: conduct courses of study in joint and combined organization, planning, and operations, and in related aspects of national and international security, in order to prepare selected military officers for duty in all echelons of joint and combined commands. The scope of the instruction includes the characteristics, organization, and employment of the Armed Forces and the relationships of these forces to each other; principles involved in the United States unified command organization; composition and functions of joint and combined commands; strategic, tactical, and logistic responsibilities of commanders; aspects of joint and combined operations, including command relationships, organization, and planning; defense management; and national and international security considerations as they affect military operations, plans and organizations.

DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT COLLEGE

Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060

The Defense Systems Management College, established July 1, 1971, is a joint Service educational institution, operating under the direction of the Defense Systems Management College Policy Guidance Council, chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. It is the mission of the College to conduct advanced courses of study that will prepare selected military officers and civilian personnel for assignments in program management, and to conduct and disseminate information concerning new methods and practices in program management.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

Bethesda, Md. 20014

Authorized by an act of Congress approved Sept. 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 713; 10 U.S.C. 2112), the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences has been established to educate career-oriented health professionals for the military Services and, in the case of physicians, for the Public Health Service as well. The University currently incorporates a School of Medicine and Graduate and Continuing Education programs. Legally required to be located within 25 miles of the District of Columbia, the University campus is located on the National Naval Medical Center reservation in Bethesda, Maryland.

ARMED SERVICES BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Alexandria, Va. 22332

The Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals was established jointly by the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force by charter dated March 20, 1962, as amended on May 1, 1969, and Sept. 1, 1973. Board members, designated Administrative Judges, are qualified attorneys at law. The Chairman and two Vice Chairmen are appointed from among Board members jointly by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Assistant Secretaries of the military departments responsible for procurement. Business is conducted and decisions routinely made by majority vote within Board Divisions comprised of a division head, two other members, the board chairman, and a vice chairman. Appeals of unusual difficulty, dispute or precedential significance are, on reference by the chairman, decided by majority vote of the board's senior deciding group comprised of all division heads, the vice chairman, and the chairman.

COMMAND

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COVER: Aerial view of the Pentagon, located just outside the District of Columbia in Arlington, Va.

dateline: R&D

Sun Tracker

Navy is developing a new sun-tracking system to heat the solar refrigerators, air conditioners and ovens of the future.

The new device, developed by the Civil Engineering Labortory (CEL) at Port Hueneme, Calif., is a simple, solar-powered fluid mechanical tracking device that accurately tracks the sun to within one degree.

It does not use electrical power, as these devices have not proved generally economical or practical.

Nor does the CEL model follow other solar tracking devices in having power cylinders and gear drive. Friction in these mechanical parts give an average deviation of 4.86 degrees, a deviation too great to exceed 200 degree Fahrenheit temperatures needed to work refrigerators and air conditioners.

Navy says its CEL tracker eliminates such problems. Its drive mechanism consists of a four-bar linkage powered by an expansion bellows. The mechanism does not include gears or high-friction sliding devices.

MX Trench Tests

An experimental version of the proposed MX ballistic missile launcher successfully clawed its way out of a concrete trench and its five foot ground cover, self-erecting itself to a 55 degree launching angle in tests on Aug. 15 at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona.

No missile was involved. Instead a water filled cannister weighing 386,000 pounds was used to simulate the real thing.

The cannister was erected by three telescoping arms which were extended by hot gases generated by ignition of solid propellants.

The test was to demonstrate breakout and erection capability, determine trench roof and overburden response, determine actuator/gas generator performance and verify analytical modeling techniques.

Testing is part of the ongoing study to improve ICBM vulnerability by concealing them in a covered trench and moving them about.

Multiple Aim Point silos constitute yet another base moding concept under study by the Air Force.

Missile survival from surprise attack is still under study, and no base mode recommendation has been determined. A deployment decision would be even further down the road.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

APPOINTMENTS

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has appointed **Dr. James R. Blaker** as his personal representative at the Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) negotiations in Vienna, Austria, this fall. In this capacity, Dr. Blaker will be the Secretary's principal advisor and agent for MBFR.

Dr. Blaker, a resident of Columbia, Md., holds a Ph.D. degree in political science. His previous positions include work with the U.S. Congress, as an Assistant Director of the Congressional Budget Office. In the mid-1970s, he was Director of Special Studies in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Program Analysis and Evaluation). He began his governmental career in the late 1960s as an analyst in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Systems Analysis, after serving in the Army as an Infantry Captain. Dr. Blaker is the author of a book and several articles on the Chinese; he has also authored works on the planning process in the Department of Defense and on the military balance in Europe.

As the Secretary of Defense's representative to the MBFR negotiations, Dr. Blaker will report directly to Secretary Brown. The MBFR negotiations, underway since 1973, deal primarily with the military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

* * *

The Navy has named its first Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Equal Opportunity—**Alexander A. Silva**, 49, the Equal Opportunity Director for the General Accounting Office.

Navy has an equal opportunity program but responsibility was split in the past between military and civilian offices—the Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Human Resources Management) and the Office of Civilian Personnel.

AWARDS

Lt. James F. Rowe, USN, has become the first non-Australian to be awarded the Australian Commendation for Brave Conduct. The Australian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Alan Renouf, presented the award to Lieutenant Rowe during a brief ceremony at the Australian Embassy residence in Washington, DC.

The commendation recognized Rowe's leadership and courage in fighting a disastrous hanger fire at the Royal Australian Naval Air Station at Nowra, New South Wales, Australia, on Dec. 4, 1976. At the time, Rowe was on exchange duty with the Royal Australian Navy.

Lieutenant Rowe, a native of Bradenton, Fla., is currently assigned to Carrier Air Wing ELEVEN at the Miramar Naval Air Station near San Diego, Calif.

ASSIGNMENTS

Lt. Gen. Robert C. McAlister, USA, Chief of Staff, Allied Forces Southern Europe, has been selected for assignment as Chief of Staff, United States European Command.

Maj. Gen. Julius W. Becton, Jr., USA, Commanding General, U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency, has been named to become Commanding General, VII Corps, U.S. Army, Europe. He also was nominated for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general.

RETIREMENTS

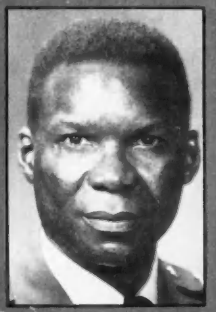
Lt. Gen. Rolland V. Heiser, USA, Chief of Staff, U.S. European Command, was retired in his current grade on Oct. 1 after completion of more than 34 years of active service.

Lt. Gen. Bryan M. Shotts, USAF, Commander, 15th Air Force, Strategic Air Command, will retire in his current grade on November 1.

Dr. Blaker

Lt. Gen. Heiser

Lt. Gen. McAlister



Maj. Gen. Becton

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